

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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A RESCUED SAILOR

Describes the Terrible Suffering In St. Pierre Harbor.

BAKED BY STIFFLING HEAT.

Crew of the Roraima Including Captain Muggah Perish.

REFUGEES LANDED IN SAFE PLACES.

Further Details Regarding the Volcanic Eruptions On the Island of Martinique Only Add to Horror and the Distressing Tale Is Not Half Told.

Washington, May 14.—Soon after the senate convened Mr. Cullom from the committee on foreign relations, reported a joint resolution appropriating \$500,000, including the \$200,000 already appropriated in such manner as will most promptly and effectually relieve the stricken people of the French West Indies and St. Vincent. The resolution was adopted without comment.

St. Kitts, St. Christopher, B. W. I., May 14.—James Taylor, who was one of the crew of the Roraima, the Quebec line steamship which was destroyed in the harbor of St. Pierre, gives a graphic story of the tragedy of last Thursday.

"We experienced the greatest difficulty in getting into port," said he. "Appalling sounds were issuing from the mountains behind the town which was shrouded in darkness. All the passengers were up and some were trying to obtain photographs. 'Suddenly I heard a tremendous explosion. Ashes began to fall thicker upon the deck and I could see a black cloud sweeping down upon us. I dived below, and



ST. PIERRE, WITH MT. PELEE IN DISTANCE, dragging with me Samuel Thomas, a gangway man and fellow countryman, sprang into a room, shutting the door to keep out the heat that was already unbearable. The ship rocked and I expected every moment that it would sink. Outside I heard a voice pleading for the door to be opened. It was Scott the first officer, and I opened the door and dragged him into the room. It soon became unbearably hot and I went on deck. All about was lying the dead and the dying. Little children were moaning for water. I did what I could for them. I obtained water, but when it was held to their swollen lips they were unable to swallow, because of ashes which clogged their throats. One little chap took water in his mouth and rinsed out the ashes, but even then he could not swallow, so badly was his throat burned. He sank back unconscious and a few minutes later was dead. All aft on ship was on fire and from the land came draughts of terrible heat. At last when I could stand it no longer, I sprang overboard. The water was hot enough to parboil me, but a wave soon swept in from the ocean, bringing with it cool water. I was caught in the receding wave which was of tidal velocity and was carried out to sea. Then on the second return of the wave I was washed against an upturned sloop, to which I clung. A few minutes later, I was joined by another man whom I learned was Captain Muggah of the Roraima. He was in dreadful agony and kept begging piteously to be put on board his ship. Picking up some wreckage and tool chest I and five other men who joined us succeeded in forming a rude raft on which we took the captain. Seeing an upturned boat I asked one of the five to swim out to

it and bring it over so that Captain Muggah might have an opportunity to live. The man succeeded in getting the boat righted, but instead of returning he picked up two of his countrymen and went away in the direction of Fort de France. When seeing the Roraima, which had arrived in port soon after we anchored, making for the Roraima, I said goodbye to Captain Muggah and swam to the Roraima. Before I could reach her she burst into flames and put to sea. I finally reached the Roraima about half past two o'clock in the afternoon and later was taken off by the cruiser Suchet."

Cargo of Provisions. New York, May 14.—The United States steamer Dixie will begin loading stores for the Martinique sufferers. The work will be done as rapidly as possible. Most of the \$20,000 allotted to quartermaster's department was spent for women's and children's clothing and for tents. Major D. L. Brainerd of the subsistent department has expended the \$75,000 given to his department for food supplies. There will be over 400 tons, consisting of tea, rice, coffee, codfish, hard bread, chicken soup, evaporated milk, bacon, salt, sugar, vinegar, ham and pepper. About \$5,000 worth of medicines from the medical department also will be taken. The French chamber of commerce of this city has raised \$3,000 which will be sent direct to Martinique.

Many Persons Rescued. St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 14.—The Danish cruiser Valkyrien has taken on board 500 refugees from the north and northeast coasts of the island of Martinique. The French cruiser Suchet has rescued 2,000 persons from Martinique and the French cable repair steamer Pouyer Quartier has saved numbers of the sufferers from the volcanic outbreak there. All the rescued persons have been taken to Fort de France, Martinique. Only one man escaped from the jail at St. Pierre when that town was overwhelmed by the flame of lava from Mont Pelee. The stench from the unburied corpses at St. Pierre is still almost intolerable. It is reported at St. Thomas that the French bank at St. Pierre transferred its funds and books to the Suchet before the catastrophe.

Thousands of Rations. Washington, May 14.—So comprehensively laid were the plans of the war department, even before the passage of the joint resolution providing for the relief of the volcanic sufferers, that there was really very little remaining for the officials to do. The plans of the commissary department after careful consideration of the news dispatches from the Antilles, contemplate the supply of 40,000 rations for 14 days. The quartermaster's department is purchasing clothing supplies for 40,000 people and the medical department is working in proportion in its purchases.

Few Corpses Found. Fort de France, Martinique, May 14.—Strange to relate, in view of the number of the inhabitants of St. Pierre who were spewed to death by the volcanic waves from Mont Pelee on Thursday last, very few corpses have been found by those who are engaged in the work of cremating the dead bodies. This is due to the fact that the most populous quarters of the town are buried under a thick layer of cindered lava, which apparently entirely consumed the bodies of the victims.

Refugees Landed. Paris, May 14.—An official dispatch received from the minister of the colonies, M. De Crais, says that the 450 refugees landed at Fort de France by the French cable steamer Pouyer Quartier, were all from the village of Le Precheur, near St. Pierre and that the only inhabitants of St. Pierre who were saved were those who left that town before 8 o'clock on the morning of the disaster, Thursday last.

A Serious Shock. New York, May 14.—Having been notified that further hope for the escape of her husband from death at St. Pierre was useless, Mrs. Muggah, wife of the captain of the steamer Roraima, is prostrated at her home in Brooklyn. Physicians are in attendance, but there is said to be slight chance for her recovery.

Another Sacrifice of Lives. Castries, Island of St. Lucia, May 14.—It is announced in advices received here from the island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., that 1,600 persons have perished there since the Soufriere volcano has been in eruption.

Washington, May 14.—The president has granted a pardon to C. A. S. Frost, who was involved in the contempt proceedings in the United States court in San Francisco in which Judge Noyes was the principal. Frost was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

GIANT PILLAR OF FIRE

Burning Naphtha Attracts a Crowd Into a Seething Deathtrap.

SERIES OF FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

Wrecking of a Tank Car Containing the Explosive Fluid Causes Accidents in Which Many Spectators are Killed Or Injured.

Pittsburg, May 14.—Twenty are dead, and not less than 300 others injured as the result of the terrible catastrophe at Sheraden. Of the 300 injured the physicians say at least 50 will die. Nine bodies were at the Pittsburg morgue and five at the Carnegie morgue. A list of the dead follows: James Keenan, 20, single, Carnegie, clerk of wreck train; Charles Heartig, 13; W. W. Taylor, 27, brakeman, Millers Station, O.; Harry F. Smitley, 20, Uhrichsville, O., single, Panhandle employee; M. Finnerty, Sistersville, W. Va., 40; G. E. Hanley, married, 28, five children, freight conductor, Sheraden; Walter E. Wright, 26, Sheraden; Dallas M. Byrd, fireman, 28, Sheraden; Pascal Madeer, 28, section foreman; unknown boy, badly burned; Donald Smith, 10, Sheraden, son of Jerome Smith, train dispatcher; George Wilson, 15, messenger, Sheraden; Matthew Marner, teamster, 24, single, McKee's Rocks, Pa.; John Swan, brakeman, 30 years; Albert McKean, 22, brakeman; Hugh Flaherty, 65; Toney Lee, laborer, 30; Mr. Lewis, burned to death on the track; unknown boy, found in potato field on farm of J. R. Douglass, burned to crisp and unrecognizable; unknown woman, burned to death on hill overlooking scene of explosion; Lawrence Keenan, clerk, Carnegie. Many of the dead have not been reported to the coroner and an accurate list cannot be obtained at this time.

The long list of dead and injured is the result of a series of four accidents, culminating in one of the most frightful disasters in the history of Greater Pittsburg. The telescoping of naphtha tank cars in the yards of the Panhandle Railway company in Cork's Run, was followed by the ignition of the naphtha by an open switch lamp by the flowing of the naphtha, first free, then ignited, through the culvert leading to the Ohio river, half a mile away and its explosion with attendant damage to life and property and by the explosion of three other naphtha tanks at the point of original mishap after hundreds of people had been attracted to the spot by the fire which was sending up flames 100 feet high. The explosions were heard as far away as Duquesne Heights. Grim, ironic fate invited the populace to a magnificent spectacle so they might be made victims.

Tank Cars Telescoped. The telescoping of the cars was one of those things that not infrequently happen without serious consequences. Its subsequent ignition by an open switch lamp is a matter which will later be given full investigation. The cause of the explosion at the point where it once again broke out into the open is still a matter of conjecture. It may be that the flame followed fast the naphtha that had gone before and resented the cramped quarters of the culvert's opening, sending out a sheet of naphtha and flame that ruined a half dozen houses in the neighborhood, wrecking them, setting them on fire, injuring not less than 100 people incidentally.

The shock of the shot from this culvert was felt across the river in Allegheny, where windows were broken. The burning of the naphtha at the fountainhead, the two naphtha tanks, was spectacular in the extreme. It was a giant pillar of fire. People came from far and near to view the site.

Full two hours after the fire had started, there came a second explosion. There were three other naphtha tanks in the immediate neighborhood of the two tanks that had been telescoped and were burning. These had been growing hotter and hotter, and efforts to get them out of range had for some reason been ineffectual. With a might splash of flame across the heavens and a noise that made the hills quake, the tanks let go almost at the same moment. And the people on the hill tops were beaten down, one after another by the force of the falling, flaming missiles. Maddened by pain the injured dashed hither and thither. Those that escaped gave aid to the less fortunate, tore the burning clothes from them. Willing hands carried the desperately injured to more secure spots and sent for medical aid for which they were in need.

Despite the fact that the rain came pouring down all morning, thousands went to Sheraden, the scene of the disaster. The Sheraden yard lies between

two hills. On the north side there is a steep cut, but on the south side it is not so high. All over the hills on either side of the tracks hundreds were searching for clothing which the injured tore from them when the burning fluid was thrown upon them. Lined upon these hills are thousands watching the crews of the wreck trains at work. Passenger trains are gliding by the wreck quickly since the news of the gas main became known in the city. Two flat cars lie on the siding covered with clothing picked up during the night. The majority of this is charred rags.

It is a common sight in Sheraden to see people with their head and hands bandaged on the porches, the streets and at the wreck.

SURRENDERED PROPERTY. An Error in Bookkeeping of Twenty Years' Standing Made Good.

New York, May 14.—Because of an error in bookkeeping committed 20 years ago, City Treasurer William M. Malcom of Passaic, N. J., has turned over to the county clerk at Paterson deeds and securities for every penny of his own and his wife's property. This property is valued at \$91,000, including the Malcom home, and represents the savings of a life time.

Mr. Malcom gave as his reason for his act the wish to protect from loss thousands of poor persons who had invested their savings in the Mutual Loan and Building association in connection with which the error in bookkeeping occurred. The shortage caused by the error amounted to \$61,000. It was made in Mr. Malcom's first annual report when the amount of dues and fines against stockholders standing uncollected was credited as assets. This has been done every year until the present month, when the amount reached \$61,000. The state board of examiners discovered the shortage and quickly ascertained the error. Mr. Malcom says the stockholders of the association have reaped the profits of the error by receiving larger dividends than their stock warranted.

Appealed to Palma. Havana, May 14.—Friends of Rathbone and Neely, convicted here of postoffice frauds, have appealed to President-elect Palma for his aid in the effort being made to secure their pardon. They ask Senor Palma to recommend their liberation to President Roosevelt. It is reported that the supreme court has reached a decision on the appeal of the Neely and Rathbone cases adverse to the appellants, but nothing has yet been made public. Havana is filled with office-seekers, but General Palma has had little time to talk with them thus far. General Wood is initiating President-elect Palma into the mysteries of government affairs. Their interviews will continue all the week from 2 to 5. Between times the president-elect will work on his message.

Fear an Eruption. Guadalajara, Mexico, May 14.—The Colima volcano shows strong indication of a great eruption and the inhabitants living in the valley at its base are moving to a safe distance from the peak, from which smoke and puffs of flame have been belching for several days. Mount Colima has threatened renewed activity for several weeks, this condition causing the work of constructing the extension of Mexican Central railroad to Manzanillo, passing near to the base of the mountain to cease temporarily. The route of the extension will probably be changed in order to avoid any possible disaster that an eruption might bring.

A Pastoral Letter. Providence, R. I., May 14.—Bishop Thomas M. Clark, head of the house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, has issued a pastoral letter dealing with several phases of American life. Dealing with the millionaires he says that if they take advantage of the necessities and ignorance of those with whom they deal, if their existence is of no benefit it would have been far better had they never been born. Mormonism, Christian Science and Oriental Theosophy he calls "foibles," "absurd delusions" and "wiles of Satan."

To Review Rathbone Case. Washington, May 14.—The president has directed Secretary Root to confer upon Cuban court of appeals the right to review the testimony in the case of Estes G. Rathbone, convicted of complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, with authority to take additional evidence if it so desires. This authority will be immediately conferred and it is presumed the court will act at once.

Declared a Draw. Chicago, May 14.—Ole Oleson of Chicago and Joe Flaherty of Boston, fought six hard rounds to a draw here. The contest took place before the Twenty-second Ward Athletic club.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT

An Unexpected Feeling Is Said to Prevail Against a Strike.

READY FOR HAZLETON CONVENTION.

President Mitchell's Judgment Is Expected to Have Considerable Weight With the Representatives of the Miners.

Scranton, Pa., May 14.—Accurate information is not obtainable concerning the result of the meetings of the Mine Workers' local unions which were held in the districts of the anthracite coal region for the purpose of instructing delegates to the Hazleton convention. It is semi-officially stated, however, that an unexpected anti-strike sentiment has developed in some quarters, particularly in Lackawanna district. Of the 44 "locals" in the Lackawanna field, it is said 29 instructed their delegates against a continuance of the temporary strike and 15 voted in favor of it.

As there are 175 locals in the First district, which extends from Nanticoke to Forest City, and was supposed to be committed to a strike, the vote of the unions adjacent to the city cannot be said to be decisive. President Mitchell's judgment may be thrown into the balance. He has said that he will do or say nothing to influence the delegates. There are some who think that a compromise of some sort will be made. Many of the locals, it is said, will send their delegates uninstructed to the Hazleton convention.

No Further Concessions. New York, May 14.—Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson company held their annual meeting and re-elected all the outgoing directors. President Oliphant made a brief address in which he reviewed the history of the road and declared that it had always been fair in its treatment of the employees. He concluded with the statement that no further concession would be made to the miners. Louis Windmuller, chairman of the meeting, commended the course of President Oliphant and added: "If we were to comply with all the demands of our employees we might just as well turn the property over to the strikers."

Bankers in Session. Kansas City, May 14.—Several hundred bankers are in the city to attend the convention of the Bankers' association of Missouri, Kansas and Indian and Oklahoma territories. There were separate gatherings, the Kansas bankers meeting in Kansas City Kan., and the Indian and Oklahoma territories and the Missouri bankers convening on the Missouri side. Aside from annual reports presented, E. A. Kelley of Leavenworth, Kan., made an interesting report on the conference in New York on bank money orders for the Kansans. Gordon Jones of St. Joseph, president of the Missouri association, delivered his annual address to that meeting, and Thomas B. Paton of New York, editor of the Banking Law Journal, delivered an address on "The Evolution of Banking Law." In the afternoon all the associations met in session on the Missouri side.

On Leave of Absence. New York, May 14.—Dr. William M. Thomas, United States minister to Sweden and Norway, has arrived here on a short leave of absence. He has been in the diplomatic service 40 years and has filled his present office three terms. Dr. Thomas spoke highly of King Oscar, who, he declared has the respect and confidence of the world. The king will take up the task of arbitrating the Samoan differences between the United States, Great Britain and Germany in June, after his return from a journey through south Europe.

Delarey's Force Reduced. London, May 14.—General Ian Hamilton's columns have arrived at the western railroad after sweeping the Lichtenberg district of southwestern Transvaal. These troops brought in 857 prisoners and practically all the wagons and stock of the Boer commandoes in that district. This makes a reduction in General Delarey's forces of 260 men since he defeated Major Paris at Rovrlerance Fontein March 8, and captured General Methuen.

Kansas City, May 14.—R. E. See, marshal of the Missouri supreme court has obtained service on the Armour Packing company of this city and the local agent of the Armour Packing company of Chicago in the quo warranto proceedings which are to be heard in the supreme court at Jefferson City May 20. Marshal See also obtained service on the Cudahy Packing company, Swift and the Hammond Packing company and the Henry Krug Packing company at St. Joseph.